



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------

09/536,861 03/27/00 JUHASZ

T 11236.11MKH

QM22/1004

EXAMINER

NEIL K NYDEGGER  
NYDEGGER & ASSOCIATES  
348 OLIVE STREET  
SAN DIEGO CA 92103

SHAY, D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3739

DATE MAILED: 10/04/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/536,861	Applicant(s) Juhaz
Examiner <i>D. Shay</i>	Group Art Unit 3739

—The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE —3— MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by default, expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication .
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

### Status

- Responsive to communication(s) filed on August 7, 2000.
- This action is FINAL.
- Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is  approved  disapproved.
- The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)

- Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- All  Some\*  None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.
- received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.
- received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

### Attachment(s)

- Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_  Interview Summary, PTO-413
- Notice of Reference(s) Cited, PTO-892  Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152
- Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948  Other \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Action Summary

Art Unit: 3739

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Warner et al.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 11-19, 22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warner et al in combination with Bille et al. Warner teaches a method as claims including cutting a subsurface layer, incising the cornea, lifting the flap, photoaltering the stromal bed repositioning the flap, pointing to various photoaltering techniques at column 2, lines 1-5. Bille et al teach employing an infrared laser to perform subsurface corneal tissue modification. It would have been obvious to the artisan of ordinary skill to employ a laser as taught by Bille et al in place of the microkeratome of Warner et al, since this would cause less tissue deformation during the cutting, which is a notorious problem in the art, official notice of which is hereby taken and to form various internal surfaces with the claimed curvature, since this

Art Unit: 3739

is not critical and provides no unexpected result, to produce a substantially oval boundary, since  
some of the suggested area modifications are oval and this would ~~have~~ <sup>leave</sup> undisrupted tissue which ~~do~~  
is not to be modified, thus producing a method such as claimed.

Claims 9, 10, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warner et al in combination with Bille et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5-7, 11-19, and 22 and 23 above, and further in view of Bronstein. Bronstein teaches forming an interlocking feature, which can take the form of a tab to affix an implant to the cornea. It would have been obvious to the artisan of ordinary skill to form structures as taught by Bronstein on the flap of Warner et al, since this would help affix the flap in place during healing, thus producing a method such as claimed.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-5, 8, and 10 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10-13 and 15 of U.S.

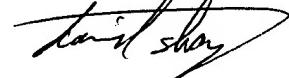
Art Unit: 3739

Patent No. 6,110,166 in view of Warner et al. Warner et al teach cutting a circular flap and modifying the exposed tissue. Thus it would have been obvious to employ the keratome of <sup>m.</sup> ~~dm~~ Warner et al, since this is a recognized device for cutting a corneal flap, thus producing a method such as claimed.

Claims 6, 7, 9 and 11-23 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3, 6, 9 and 14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,110,166 in view of Bronstein. The teachings of Brohstein and the motivation for combination thereof are essentially those <sup>n</sup> <sup>already</sup> set forth above. Thus it would have been obvious to ~~dm~~ the artisan of ordinary skill to combine these old and well known teachings to produce a method such as claimed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to David Shay at telephone number (703) 308-2215.

David Shay:bhw  
September 20, 2001  
September 27, 2001



DAVID M. SHAY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
GROUP 330

# **Attachment for PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier)**

**6/18/01**

**The below text replaces the pre-printed text under the heading, "Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes," on the back of the PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier) form.**

## **INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES**

### **1. Correction of Informalities -- 37 CFR 1.85**

New corrected drawings must be filed with the changes incorporated therein. Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any) if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin. If corrected drawings are required in a Notice of Allowability (PTO-37), the new drawings **MUST** be filed within the **THREE MONTH** shortened statutory period set for reply in the Notice of Allowability. Extensions of time may NOT be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b) for filing the corrected drawings after the mailing of a Notice of Allowability. The drawings should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

### **2. Corrections other than Informalities Noted by Draftsperson on form PTO-948.**

All changes to the drawings, other than informalities noted by the Draftsperson, **MUST** be made in the same manner as above except that, normally, a highlighted (preferably red ink) sketch of the changes to be incorporated into the new drawings **MUST** be approved by the examiner before the application will be allowed. No changes will be permitted to be made, other than correction of informalities, unless the examiner has approved the proposed changes.

#### **Timing of Corrections**

Applicant is required to submit the drawing corrections within the time period set in the attached Office communication. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application.